

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
L.T. London 34.23 1/2
On Demand 34.21 1/2

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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June 7, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 95 97

June 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 74

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.75

7963 日九廿月四

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Our Aviators and Bombers Active.

London, June 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says that the weather is overcast. Enemy aircraft was inactive on Tuesday. We brought down one machine and drove down another. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs during the day and night. There were no British losses.

DECLARATIONS OF PREMIERS.

Sympathy With Nationalistic Aspirations.

London, June 5.
The Press Bureau announces that the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, at a meeting at Versailles, have agreed to the following declarations:—1, the creation of a united and independent Polish State with a free access to the sea constitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and the rule of right in Europe; 2, they associate themselves with America in an expression of earnest sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations towards freedom of the Czech-Slovak and Yugo-Slav peoples.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

Confident of the Outcome.

London, June 5.
The Press Bureau states that the Supreme War Council has held its sixth session under circumstances of great gravity for the alliance of free peoples. The German Government, relieved of all pressure on the East Front by Russia's collapse, have concentrated to gain a decision in Europe before the United States can bring its full strength effectively to bear. The advantage of its strategic position and superior railway facilities has enabled the enemy command to gain some initial successes. It will undoubtedly renew its attacks and the Allied nations may still be exposed to critical days. After a review of the whole position the Council is convinced of the Allies bearing the trials of the forthcoming campaign with the same fortitude as they have ever exhibited in the defence of the right. They will baffle the enemy's purpose and in due course bring him to defeat. Everything possible is being done to sustain and support the armies in the field. Arrangements for unity of command have greatly improved the position of the Allied armies and are working smoothly and successfully. The Council has complete confidence in Generalissimo Foch. It regards with pride and admiration the valour of the Allied troops and thanks to President Wilson's prompt and cordial co-operation in the arrangements for transportation, the brigading of the Americans will prevent the enemy from wearing out the Allied reserve before exhausting his own. The Council is confident of the ultimate result. The Allied peoples are resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to Berlin's despotism. Their armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which has enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat a German on foot. They have only to endure with faith and patience to the end to make victory and freedom secure. The free peoples, by their magnificent soldiers, will save civilisation.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir W. Weir and General Sir Henry Wilson have returned from France after attending the Supreme War Council.

MAN POWER AFTER THE WAR.

The Emigration Question.

London, May 31st. (Delayed).

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hewins, moving the second reading of the Emigration Bill, based on the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission and Empire Settlement Committee, said it established a central Emigration Authority of seventeen or eighteen members, including the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and a limited number of unofficial members, some of whom were ladies. Advice and financial assistance would be given to emigrants. There would also be administrative control of passage brokers, passage brokers' agents and those engaged in selling passages to intending emigrants. Mr. Hewins predicted that the Bill would enable the Mother Country and the Dominions to co-operate for the best possible use of the man power of the Empire after the war.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

The What Their Majesties Desire.

London, May 31. (Delayed).

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming celebration of the silver wedding of their Majesties, which is the first such wedding in the case of the reigning Sovereign since King George the Third. Their Majesties, desiring that money should not be diverted from war purposes, have decided to accept only one personal present, namely that from the citizens of London, but no ban is placed on celebrations which do not involve personal gifts. For example Newfoundland is giving 6,000 pairs of socks to the Queen to be sent to the troops or to be used otherwise at Her Majesty's discretion.

FRENCH PREMIER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

London, May 31. (Delayed).

The "Times" correspondent at Paris states that M. Clemenceau has just returned from the front where he had a narrow escape. He had just left a certain point where he had been surveying the positions with a General when a patrol of Uhlans dashed up. The General was killed and a number of the escort captured.

AMERICAN'S EXPEDITIOUS SHIPBUILDING.

New York, May 21. (Delayed).

The zeal to expedite shipbuilding is illustrated by two launches at Port Newark which show a new departure in steel ship construction. The vessels are made entirely of plates of shapes hitherto used in the construction of buildings and bridges. A hundred and fifty ships of this type have been ordered, and as all the parts are standardised it is expected that 2 or 3 vessels weekly will be produced by this yard.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The Disposal of the Reserves.

Paris, May 31. (Delayed).
The Havas special correspondent on the French battle front, writing on May 31, says that hitherto the Germans have encountered a defence in proportion of one to six to the attackers. But the enemy High Command is fully aware that we have several millions of men forming intact, active armies or picked troops, animated by incomparable moral which will be thrown in against them whenever we are disposing our reserves in our own way, they will intervene when and where we choose. Hitherto the Germans had the choice of ground, but we will have the most important choice, namely that of the battle-field on which the fate of Germany may be decided. Hence there is no cause for alarm. Our High Command won't act hastily, but according to a rigorous plan. The hour is grave and we must maintain calm.

A German Report.

London, June 4.

A wireless German official message says: The enemy captured small trench sectors south-westward of Marria. We captured in hard fighting a few trenches northward of the Aisne, took the heights of Vauxbaud and westward of Chaudun stormed Permet and Missy-au-Bois driving back the enemy on the Lescoetier-Dommiers line. Several batteries and a few thousand prisoners were captured. French counter-attacks astride the Ourcq failed.

Enemy Making Desperate Efforts.

London, June 5.

The fluctuating character of the battle was strikingly illustrated yesterday. There was every reason to hope the enemy was held, but he made another desperate effort between the Aisne and Ourcq apparently endeavouring to outflank Villers Cotteret, which he failed to capture frontally. This area flanks the Soissons-Paris road and the enemy pressure here is supported by fierce attacks on the wings, especially in the Compeigne area, the villages on either side of the Ourcq being scenes of the hardest fighting. The enemy has met with a measure of success, but at excessive cost and experts consider the result of the fighting favourable to the French, the enemy failing to make any impression on Villers Cotteret or Retz Forest. The part played by the Americans shows that the reserve the enemy affected to despise is already effectively in action.

Successful British Raids.

London, June 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Lens and southward of La Bassee Canal, prisoner of a few. We repulsed an attempted raid south-westward of Morlaucourt, prisoner some. Hostile artillery was active during the night northward of the Scarpe and Lys rivers, also in the Meuse and Ypres-Comines canal sectors.

Splendid French Resistance.

London, June 5.

A French communique reports: Local attacks continued on the evening of the 4th and during the night. On the northern edge of Carlepoint Woods our machine-guns stopped two attacks. Other attempts in the region of Autriches, east of Dommiers and in the direction of Corcy also failed. Infantry action, supported by tanks, north of Corcy enabled us to improve our line on the edge of the forest. The German south of the Ourcq directed violent attacks against Chery and south-east thereof which we smashed, inflicting serious losses. Artillery activity continued most lively on the bank of the Aisne and in the region of Rheims.

Enemy Raid Checked.

London, June 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: As a result of an attempted enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Morlaucourt we prisoner 21.

What the Enemy Claims.

London, June 5.

A wireless German official message says: We threw back the enemy towards Amblyenzy and captured prisoners northwards of Dommiers.

Enemy's Activity Relaxed.

London, June 5.

Bentley's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight on June 4, says: The enemy's activity has relaxed for the first time since May 27, and the battle seems to have reached a similar stage as marked the Picardy offensive by March 29 when the enemy's march was definitively arrested. Now as then the enemy cannot hope to progress further until he has brought up artillery, but renewed enemy attempts must then be expected to be more violent than before, but there are far greater odds in our favour as the surprise stage has passed. The Americans have already been engaged and have borne themselves so well as to justify the most optimistic forecasts. The enemy must have noted their numbers and efficiency and is therefore likely to exert the utmost effort to reach a decision before Autumn, when the increased American numbers will have wiped out the enemy's present numerical superiority in Europe. Therefore we are likely to experience the bloodiest summer ever known.

BRITAIN'S SHIPBUILDING.

Splendid Development of Speedy Construction.

London, June 5.

The Admiralty announces that 187,274 tons of merchantmen were completed during May as compared with 111,523 tons in April. Lord Pirie comments that the satisfactory output is a great credit to the whole industry, especially to the firms engaged in fitting out the vessels. Efforts to reduce the period between the launching and completion of merchantmen have produced satisfactory results. The average time of fitting out is considerably reduced. For example a 5,000 ton steamer was completed nineteen days after she was launched. The acceleration of fitting out has increased the output in May, but the output should be gauged over an extended period not on the results of any one month.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S APPOINTMENT.

London, June 5.

The Press Bureau states that as a temporary measure General Robertson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain.

PETROGRAD TO-DAY.

The Empty Market Basket.

One afternoon early in March an aeroplane flew over Petrograd and made people rather nervous, lest it might be a German machine. In the evening a report was circulated to the effect that bombs had been dropped, causing the death of three persons and injuries to five others. Next day this report was officially confirmed.

During the last four months, writes a newspaper correspondent just after this incident, we have been liable to be hit at any time of the day or night in the streets or at home by stray bullets fired by bad marksmen or by drunken rioters shooting at random. I have a hole in my bedroom window pierced by a bullet that was evidently not aimed either at the window or at me. In many houses there are dozens of holes and pieces of stucco chipped out all round their window frames, whilst the glass is left intact. On the other hand, there are streets which have suffered so severely from rifle and machine-gun fire and in which there is so much damaged glass that Petrograd is called the "City of Broken Windows." It costs too dear to repair "w" at the present exorbitant prices, and in any case there are no glaziers to do the work. Consequently many holes, especially those in expensive plate glass, are plastered over with paper.

In all probability the majority of the victims in the two revolutions and in the intervening episodes were accidentally struck down. In one of the hospitals, in which my daughter was helping with wounded soldiers, a washerwoman who had "the temerity to look out of a window during a fusillade in the street below was immediately shot dead by a spurt of machine-gun bullets. Thousands of bodies have been dragged out of the canals and rivers. From October last till only a week ago, when Petrograd began to "unload" its turbulent elements for the purpose of outside defence, not a day or a night passed without a firing in the streets. The echoes of the shots amongst the houses were so deceptive that you might turn a corner and walk unaware right into the firing line. A slouching soldier or a drunken hoodlum coming in your direction might be meditating how to strip you naked. Wine shops and cellars were broken into every day. Domestic utensils were filled from the barrels with red wine, and soldiers and others, as though maddened with thirst, struggled one after another to suck the precious liquor out of the spouts of dirty kettles and teapots and so forth. When the crowd became very drunk and dangerous "Bad Guards" appeared on the scene and shot them down. Fine old bottled wines could be bought from soldiers at high prices. Some purchasers in this way were deceived by getting wine bottles containing ordinary water.

A number of English refugees from the cotton mills at Narva arrived here a few days ago, en route for the United Kingdom. The route via Finland is now closed, and news from British travellers by way of the Murman coast is not encouraging. A large party of British subjects, with women and children, is held up at Petrosavodsk (on Lake Onega) without anything to eat and unable to proceed farther north.

The scarcity of food in Petrograd has now become a real famine. There are positively no provisions to be had. Two-thirds at least of the shops are shut up, and the others are empty of goods, or what little remains is kept out of sight, for fear of hungry thieves and requisition. There is

great risk in allowing strangers to see that you are carrying staples of any kind. If nothing worse happens, you are pretty sure to be eagerly questioned as to where you managed to get them. Women folk of all classes tramp about most of the day with empty bags, visiting market places, peeping into shop doors and windows, in the hope of finding something at prices not absolutely prohibitive with which to stave off the pangs of hunger.

A further difficulty is that the banks, which now all belong to the Socialist Communistic Government, allow their clients to draw only a very small amount of money once a week, so that we often have no money for food when it can be obtained, or when we have money there is no food. This dilemma is still further complicated by the fact that tradesmen are refusing to accept paper money notes issued by Kerensky's Government, on the plea that they have no change, while the Bolshevik Brokebank continues to put them into circulation.

Things are indeed getting desperate. It is not surprising that so many Petrograd Russians look forward to the coming of the Germans as not altogether an evil.

WAR PROFITS.

The Situation in Germany.

Zurich, April 10—The estimates of the taxation authorities of Prussia for 1917 are not yet completely published. The partial figures given indicate an increase of the income of the wealthy classes to 19,200,000,000 marks, which would mean an increase of about 30 per cent. since the beginning of the war. Of course, this increase of taxation power, though considerable, is not proportionate to the increase of the state debt. But the above figure does not tell the whole story of war profits in Germany. In Prussia, the number of persons with an annual income of more than 3,000 marks decreased from 1914 to 1916 by 5 per cent.

In the same period, however, their total incomes increased from 7,700,000,000 marks to 8,400,000,000. Number of persons with an income of 900 to 3,000 marks also diminished, but only by 1 per cent. Their total incomes remained stationary with 182 milliards. In both categories, one observes a decrease of the number of persons having to pay taxes; yet meanwhile the amount of money earned by them rose.

The figures would seem to indicate great increase in the large incomes. What did it come from? It is a well-known fact that, during the first three years of war, war profiteering was looked upon as a sort of national virtue in Germany—favoured by all authorities. Now, however, the Budget Commission of the German Reichstag has begun to examine some cases of exorbitant war profits, and one of the first was the Daimler case.

This leading firm in German manufacture of motors for cars and aeroplanes is well known on the Stock Exchanges for its prodigious war profits. When the war broke out, the firm had just made some simple motors of high efficiency. Of course, the production of simple motors is not cheap. The military authorities asked the firm the price of production of these simple motors, and all the enormous orders subsequently executed, since the outbreak of the war were made at exactly these prices. Meanwhile, also, all the increase in the cost of raw materials and wages has been added to these original prices, so that at the end of 1917 the firm received, for a motor which cost them 5,000 marks, 15,000 marks.

They make 500 of these motors per week. The most interesting thing is that this Daimler firm, along with Krupp and other money magnates from the Rhineland, is a financial backbone of the "Vaterlandspartei." The advertisements of Daimler can be seen everywhere in the "Vaterlandspartei" press. Daimler advertises aeroplanes, machine guns, and all kinds of other articles, which, however, are never bought by the public, as their sale except to the military authorities is prohibited. The case of Daimler is not an isolated one. On the contrary, it is only one of the exceptional cases, and might never have been made public, had not a malicious competitor got hold of the figures of the cost prices.

Another set of profiteers of the war period have been the large agricultural producers, and obtain current events are beginning to show on what their profits were largely based, and why they were and are in favour of continued war. It is the treaty with Russia which has made the trouble. To-day, the German agricultural press is full of letters from the Junkers landlords, protesting against the exchange of prisoners prescribed by the peace treaty. They declare that the German prisoners released by the Russians will be fit only for industrial work or army service, not for agricultural work, and they all demand that the release of Russian prisoners should be postponed at least until next September; that otherwise, a catastrophe in German agriculture is inevitable.

Other letters to the German agricultural papers point out the necessity of transporting to Germany the whole male population of the occupied territory in the east captured by the Central Powers from Russia, in order to have cheap agricultural workmen. They claim especially that Germany's agriculture, even before the war could not be carried on without "season workers" coming from the western part of Russia. Now, so they argue, when the western part of Russia is occupied by Germany, the working class of these countries should be obliged to work for German agriculture. This particular discussion in the agricultural press regarding the further use of prisoners is highly interesting, and may explain the reasons why German Junkers have become partisans of annexation in the East. One remembers that in pre-war times the German Junkers did not desire any annexation, or even any customs union, with countries producing cheaper agricultural commodities than Germany. Now, however, since the war has taught them the value of cheap labour without political rights—in other words, of labourers that are prisoners and slaves—the Junkers have changed their mind. New York Evening Post.

Shell Buttons.

The export of shell buttons from Kobe during April amounted to 754,793 showing an increase of 148,753 as compared with the preceding month. The increase is chiefly due to the removal of the embargo on the import of shell buttons to England. The amount of import of shells to be used for making buttons is 711,126 of which a value of 265,000 comes from the Dutch East Indies and 7,47,000 from Australia.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The German Tanks.
The Germans are said to have introduced certain improvements in tank construction, designed to give heavier protection against artillery. The crews are also able to close the machine hatches internally when passing through gas clouds.

Japanese Shipbuilding.
A wooden motor ship, of 850 tons gross register, was launched from the Nagasaki works of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha recently. A steamer of 1,200 tons, built as a speculation, was launched at the same hour from the Koyagi Dockyard of the Matsuo Iron Works.

Spotted Fever in Osaka.
Five or six new cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are daily reported in Osaka, says a Japanese contemporary to hand. The Municipal authorities have engaged a lady physician specially to house visits to ascertain if there are no unreported cases of the disease, with a view to preventing the spread of the malady.

Lieut. H. G. Donald.
News has been heard of Lieut. H. G. Donald, of Koby, being promoted full Lieutenant with the badge for the completion of two years war service. When the big offensive began Lieut. Donald was on leave in "Blighty," after nearly 18 months' continuous service in the field. Of the officers of his battalion when he first went to the front he is almost the only survivor.

Kobe and Co-operation.
A public meeting was held at the Gymnasium, Kobe, recently, for the purpose of further discussion of the proposed co-operative society, which has for some time past been under consideration by the Saturday Morning Club. The report is held over, being crowded out of this issue by the large bulk of foreign telegrams. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Abdallah, P. S. Gabelon, J. Grover Sims, and A. Morgan Young, together with two ladies to be nominated by the Saturday Morning Club, for the purpose of the scheme. On examination of the question of prices, etc., it was found feasible. The committee was given power to add to its numbers if thought necessary.

Mr. John Carey Hall.
We are glad to learn that Mr. John Carey Hall, formerly British Consul General in Japan, who was knocked down by a motor some weeks ago when crossing a London street, is well on the way to recovery. According to a letter received a few days ago, Mr. Hall was shortly leaving the hospital to which he had been taken, and was already practically well. His daughter Lilian, who was with him when the accident occurred, and was also knocked down, had her thumb badly twisted and suffered from shock. She is also well again. This is not the first motor accident Mr. Hall has experienced since he took up his residence in England, and it is evidence of an excellent constitution that on each occasion he has recovered so quickly.

Chinese Students in Japan.
The exodus of Chinese students consequent upon the alleged terms of the secret agreement between Japan and China still continues. By the N.Y.K. Kachima maru 150 Chinese students from Tokyo left Yokohama for Shanghai and Hongkong at noon on the 27th ult. They included students of the Higher Technical School, the Chuoh Commercial School, the Chuoh University and other schools in Tokyo. As already noted, some Chinese students in Osaka and Kyoto have already left or are leaving for China. The exodus has now spread to Nagoya, where there are about 40 Chinese students, including 13 at the 8th Higher School, 13 at the Medical College, and 8 at the Higher Technical School. It is reported that, influenced by Chinese students in Tokyo, these have decided to return to China. Seven of them have already left, while others are making preparations to depart. All the Chinese students of the 8th Higher school have ceased to attend, and it is expected a total exodus will take place before the end of next week, save the "Japan Chronicle" of May 29.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WARNING SIGNALS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir:—Will the day ever come, when we of Hongkong can be made to see the futility of trying to persuade the five or six hundred million inhabitants of the adjoining mainland and outlying islands that we are the only people who know how things should be done? Is it possible that the imperious notions that dwell amongst us during the past five decades, have moulded our exterior policy so that we seem to be antagonistic to all other ideas but our own; though if we could point to any achievement superior to that of our neighbours we might be excused for our overbearing attitude.

Last year at the commencement of the typhoon season a new code of warning signals (simple and excellent) was promulgated by the long suffering mariner, the "Key" to which, with insular arrogance, was only published locally. As no really severe storm occurred that season little damage was done.

February this year has brought a new code into being by means of which Warnings will be issued from Stations which embrace almost all the East coast of Asia including Wei-hai-wei but not Hongkong.

Now, the symbols used are identical in both codes, but the significance is different. Is there any reason why this port should not come into line with the rest of the continental coast? Is it worth risking the few ships left here by the prevailing confusion and oblique attitude adopted by the Colony?

Yours, etc.,
MARINER.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E.

Commendation.

P. C. 513 Remedios is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for the smart arrest of a snatcher in Cleverly Street on the 30th May, 1918.

Police School.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector are required to pass (not merely attend) an examination on Police Duties and Conduct as laid down in "The Pocket Policeman."

Members (Except those on duty) will attend as indicated below. Uniform optional. The examination will take place at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. sharp each evening.

Monday, June 17th—Water Police and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, June 18th—No. 2 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 19th—No. 1 Platoon (except Water Police).

Thursday, June 20th—No. 3 Platoon.

Friday, June 21st—No. 7 Platoon.

Inspectors of Units are required to be in attendance in uniform with their respective Units.

Dates for other Units than above will be published.

Ammunition.

The attention of Rifemen (i.e. men who have passed Part 1 of the last Musketry Course) is drawn to Departmental Order 113.

Accountant.

The rank of Sergeant Accountant is abolished. The officer in charge of accounts will in future be known as the Police Reserve Accountant and will rank as an Inspector.

Accident to U.K.K. Boat.

The Fuku-maru (480 tons), of the Ushida Kaisha, broke her shaft on Sunday night (19th inst.) off Esashi, Hokkaido, while en route to Saghalien, and was in some danger till rescued by the Kosei-maru, which happened to pass. The Fuku-maru has been towed to Esashi.

A JAPANESE VIEWPOINT.

A Contrast of National Policy and Ideals.

Tokio, April 5.—At the present critical juncture, it is interesting to note says the New York Evening Post, the difference of the policies of the Japanese and American Governments. The desire of Japan to increase their exports has become a chronic malady, whereas America has come to see the need of checking both exports and imports, at the same time, giving the power of controlling market prices to the Federal authorities. In Japan, exports and prices are allowed full play, and yet it looks as if exports are taking a declining course while prices are climbing. There is no such thing as conservation of food-stuff, or national self-denial in this country yet; whereas, in America and among the European nations, limitations have been put on the consumption of meat, flour, and coal. In other words, the United States has not left untried any means to hasten the end of the war, at the same time strengthening the national spirit and unity. If one may observe that such steps taken by the European nation were purely from material motives, the American policy is certainly of a more disinterested sort.

There is no such movement in Japan, and for this reason financial Japan is being led into a unique position. Conditions in Japan have become unstable on account of the speculative hysteria and the increase of consumption. Without questioning the motives of the men who conduct the Government, Japan has come to a divide where she must balance her books to find on which side she stands.

This war has caused a general spread of luxurious living in Japan. This is due to the general rise of the newly rich, whose manner of spending has caught the fancy of the general public. Some blame may be placed at the door of the happy-go-lucky masses, who lack self-realisation, and self-control.

The significance of the American policy, as thoughtful people here believe, lies in an apt divining of the future, in spite of the prosperous conditions of your country. It is results in the long run, and not the short view of things, that the Wilson Administration has in mind. This is the opinion of a minority of Japanese; that is, among intelligent circles. The majority of the Japanese do not realise the true nature of the situation. In order to right things in the present and in order to prepare the nation for the bitter commercial war coming, the Japanese intelligent circles demand measures calling for national self-denial.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on June 6, says:—

It is reported that Ting Chow, in Fokien, has been captured by the Canton troops. Another report is that Wong Kong, Chin-chow, has also been captured with a big quantity of ammunition.

An official report by the Police Department shows that the water in the various streets in the city is from 1 foot, 4 in. to 2 feet, 6 in. while the highest water mark in the river is 12 ft. 2 in. A report from Wuchow, dated the 5th, says that the height of the water there is 8 ft. 7 in. Telegraphic communication between Canton and Shih Hing is interrupted.

A telegram from Luk Wing Ting states that he will accept the post of Administrative Counsellor.

Seven or eight gunboats have been dispatched to stations on various river branches in Yang Kee for the protection of Shun Tak district. The passenger junks plying to the towns of Nam Hoi, Hok Shan, San Sai and San Ming districts have all stopped running.

So far, only a small body of troops have been dispatched to Heungshan river.

Owing to the dangerous conditions in the section of Kowloon Canton railway, near Shatelong, caused by the floods of the East river, a number of engineers have been dispatched by the chief of the Railway Department with the necessary materials.

THE CAUSE OF WAR.

Mayor of Tokyo's Views.

Viscount Tajiri, Mayor of Tokyo, delivered the following address at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce on the 12th ultimo at the invitation of the Chamber and of the Russo-Japanese Association:—

"The war in Europe has produced and is still producing a far-reaching effect on the Powers of the world. The radical cause of war may be sought in the insufficient supply of the necessities of life in the country which provokes it. Good administration of a State consists in a harmonisation of the extent of the territory with the population. As for Japan, since she has settled the Korean and the Manchurian questions, there has been no occasion for much anxiety on this account, but such was not the case with Germany. That country has an area of 218,000 square miles and her population is estimated at 68,000,000. At first she tried to save the situation by means of emigration, but her attempt in this respect proved a failure. She then adopted a colonising policy, and in default of other Colonies she fixed her eyes upon certain South Sea Islands. The total dimensions of these islands are, however, no larger than four times the size of the Island of Sado, to say nothing of their being separated from each other to the distance of, in some cases, 800 miles. To make matters worse they are situated beneath the equator and all these circumstances combine to make these islands unfit for settlement by Europeans. Finding little prospect of success in this direction Germany next turned her attention to the African continent, but here again she was doomed to failure, as the climatic conditions are so horrible that in the regions south of the equator 80 per cent. of the tinned food goes bad. [This is probably not exactly what the Viscount said.] Her policy then underwent another change, and the idea was ultimately conceived of penetrating to Bagdad along the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, by way of Asia Minor. This scheme did not meet with the approval of Bismarck, who after condemning it, retired from the political arena.

"Germany thereupon made up her mind to fight the world, and, imposing heavy burdens, upon the people to provide the means, devoted her attention to the replenishment of military equipment. Thus Germany has had recourse to militarism for securing her development, a course which was quite contrary to the general trend of the world, which clearly points to the formulation of national policy along commercial and industrial lines. A steady loss of equilibrium between the extent of territory and the population in Germany has accentuated the insufficiency of natural products, and led to the outbreak of the present war.

"The system of international division of work has been completely undermined by the present war. Hitherto, the Powers have been relying upon one another for a supply of their respective needs. Britain has been noted as a capitalist country, and Germany had a well-developed chemical industry, while America was a big supplying country of various kinds of products. Every country has its special characteristics, and each has helped the rest in the supply of their needs. There will be an end to this state of things after the war, however, and all countries will be called upon to devise means to satisfy their own needs independently of outside Powers. The destruction of the system of international division of work means a retrogression in the world's civilization, and the Powers will fall back upon their protective policies.

"Japan is scarcely able to stand on her own feet in the matter of economic self support, and the creation of such a state of affairs

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

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will certainly hit her very disastrously. In the first place, Japan stands in absolute need of imported cotton and wool and if the countries concerned should decide to prohibit the exportation of these commodities to Japan the Japanese would be reduced to a most embarrassing condition. Iron which is essential to industry, is also imported from abroad, and so are machinery and many other things. Then how can we hope to save Japan from such a situation. Encouragement must be given to inventions, to begin with. Encouragement of inventions has, indeed, played an important part in making Germany what she is. If Japanese inventors make conscientious efforts to promote the public interest by ridding themselves of all selfish motives, and capitalists and millionaires render generous help to encourage them, we can hope for a good many useful inventions by the Japanese. What is most urgent is to place Japan on a self supporting basis in the matter of the supply of cotton. Korea and Formosa are adopted for the cultivation of the cotton plant. The cotton produced in Formosa is of a quality superior to that of Oakland (?), and as regards the Korean cotton, though it is of a dark colour it will suffice for making Japanese clothing if mixed with the Formosan cotton."

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for no really good reason? If so the cause most probably is disordered liver. You can easily prove this with the help of

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SERIOUS AFFAIR AT YAUMATI.

Three Men Charged with Murder.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a full story was given by Inspector Sim of the affair which took place at Yaumati on Tuesday night, by which a woman and a four-year-old girl lost their lives. Three men stand charged with the murder of the victims and also with assaulting another woman with intent to rob.

Inspector Sim stated that at about 10.30 on Tuesday night two men engaged a sampan by the Yaumati ferry wharf, asking the two women in the boat to row them towards Mong Kok. There was also the little girl in the boat. When the boat was off Waterloo Street pier, two other men came on board from another sampan. As the boat was proceeding towards Tai Kok Tsui the men attacked the women and in the struggle which ensued the boat was upset. One woman and the child were drowned, but the other woman managed to cling to the overturned boat and was rescued by a man from a junk nearby. She was taken to the Police Station and the police then went in a rowing boat and found the first defendant in the custody of some junk people. The second defendant was picked up out of the water, and he was evidently trying to swim to another junk. The third defendant was later arrested at 25, Aston Road, and in his cubicle were found wet trousers and a coat hanging up to dry. It was believed that the fourth man must have been drowned. The motive of the crime was supposed to be robbery, for the women were wearing valuable gold mounted bangles and other jewellery. The child also had silver ornaments. Nothing was actually stolen.

The charges were explained to the defendant and the case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next, when evidence will be taken.

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THE CENSORSHIP.

(Continued from Page 8.)

as the regulations hinge on the question of whether the information disclosed was directly or indirectly of use to the enemy, it is a matter of doubt whether in the present instance, owing to the factors above referred to, even a technical breach has been committed.

Our clients desire to express their regret, if they have, in fact, committed any breach of the Censorship Regulations, and we would suggest, in view of all the circumstances of this case, that the summons be withdrawn.

Our clients desire us to state that they fully realise the importance of the Censorship Regulations and their responsibility for observing the same, which they always endeavour to thoroughly carry out.

The summons is coming on next Monday. We shall be glad to have a reply before that date.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants.

(Sd.) DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON AND HANSTON.

Continuing: Now as to the facts about these ships—

Mr. Wood: Was there any reply? Mr. Locker: A verbal one that the summons would have to be proceeded with. That is why there was the delay.

Mr. Wood: You did not mention in your letter the point you raised this afternoon about the distinction between defence of the Realm and of the Colony.

Mr. Locker: No, I had not discovered it then.

Mr. Wood: It occurred to you since?

Mr. Locker: Yes, it was only when I was pursuing this wonderful process, last night that I discovered it.

The facts are that these ships passed through here and of course generally speaking their presence in the Colony was well-known to anybody or everybody, and practically speaking their description to anybody who chose to put himself in a position where he could have a look at them. When they got to Shanghai they had to go up the river, which is a fairly public place, where you pass fairly close to ships and where anybody can see what their nature is. When they got there one of them at least was anchored right off the Bund. Their arrival was chronicled simultaneously in the two Shanghai morning papers. The "North China Daily News" has, I suppose, the largest circulation of any newspaper in China, not only in Shanghai but in all the neighbouring ports. It is taken by all the Clubs, innumerable private companies and individuals and it goes up and down the coast and I suppose is better known than any other paper out here. And this is the paragraph which appeared in the "North China Daily News": "Two vessels of a type altogether new to this part of the world have arrived in Shanghai," namely two British ships. It does not say that but I will say it. Then it proceeds to say how they are armed and where they are destined for. I don't want to read it, possibly there may be some objections and there is no necessity. It says the crews arrived by steamer. The "Mercury" says practically identically the same thing. Two British ships, armed with so and so, and will do service so and so. This was published in Shanghai on April 16 and read by everybody in Shanghai, and by all the Germans who are still in large numbers about there. On 28th April, ten days later, an amplified paragraph was published in "Shipping and Engineering," which is a paper published in the interests of the mercantile marine, and has a very large circulation among mercantile ships' officers and of every issue of it there come into this Colony fifty copies, probably more, which are distributed among subscribers who are officers on ships here. These ships travel over all the seven seas and presumably this paper travels with them. It was from this paper that we cut the paragraph. As far as I understand, as I have already told your Worship, there is no censoring in Shanghai at all. Colonel Mayhew has told us there is no censoring of newspapers arriving here. It does occur to me, and I dare say it will also occur to your Worship, that there should perhaps consistently be certain inspection of what is printed in papers arriving here with a view to instruction being given to the local press as to what they shall not publish which is published in these newspapers. I don't wish for a moment to attempt to suggest to the authorities as to how they should carry out their duties.

That is the last thing I should do; but it does occur to me that if danger is apprehended in the republication here of what is published all around us some steps ought to be taken in fairness to the newspapers here to tell them of it. Until those steps are taken the newspapers here are justifiably entitled to assume that if they see a paragraph permitted to come into the Colony in a British paper, and not only one but more than one, which circulate all around, it is considered that there is nothing prejudicial to any safety at all, either of the Colony or the Empire, and that they are entitled to publish it.

Evidence for the defence was then called.

Alfred Hicks, Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph," deposed: The office of the "Telegraph" receives copies of papers published elsewhere which are gone through for items of local interest. The sub-editor clips the matter, and passes the clippings on to me. I make the final selection. If I think a thing of interest and it may be safely put in I pass it. He passed the clipping in question on to me. I knew it had been published in Shanghai. I knew the ships had passed through here. I knew they had arrived in Shanghai. I was in Shanghai at the time and saw the paragraph in the "North China Daily News." I am not sure if I saw it in the "Mercury." I had heard where those ships had been used and where they were to be used out here and for what purpose. I heard that in general conversation and I believed what I heard. In Shanghai I saw one of these ships. She was moored off the Bund. In Shanghai I saw a very large number of enemy subjects. I assume they read the newspapers. When I passed this paragraph the Censorship Regulations occurred to me and I came to the conclusion that I could safely publish the paragraph. The "N.C.D. News" is generally regarded as the premier British paper of the Far East. It is widely circulated in the Far East.

The Crown Solicitor: Did you submit this paragraph to Mr. Burnett, the publisher?—No, the decision in these matters lies with myself.

Witnesses added that the final proof of the column was submitted to Mr. Burnett, since he as publisher was responsible for its publication.

Mr. Wood: By "safely" you mean you could publish it without fear of prosecution?—Yes.

The Crown Solicitor: You say you considered the regulations. Will you look at regulation 1?—"No person shall without lawful authority collect, publish etc., the name of any of His Majesty's ships etc. It does not say anything about the diversion of the editor?—We certainly have to use a great deal of discretion.

Mr. Wood: You admit that the regulation says that you shall not publish the name of a ship and you admit that you did publish the name of a ship.

Mr. Locker: The point Mr. Hicks wants to make is that he was not publishing any information useful to the enemy.

Mr. Wood: I wanted Mr. Hicks to say that.

Mr. Locker: He said it in his letter.

Mr. Wood: It is quite clear from the Regulations and the paragraph that your paragraph does contravene the regulations. Without going outside the paragraph, how did you come to the conclusion that you might safely publish it?—Because I knew these things had already been in enemy hands for a month or three weeks at least.

These regulations give you no discretion as to what you might consider safe?—I merely used common sense and considered that the regulations had been drawn up to prevent essential information getting into enemy hands.

What occurred to Mr. Locker last night did not occur to you?—No I am not a lawyer.

Continuing: I thought that as it was a republication it was innocuous and that the authorities would take no notice of it. The authorities have in many instances overlooked what were doubtless small technical breaches of the regulations.

Have you made a practice of publishing the names of ships?—Not by any manner of means. I may say that we are constantly suppressing news paragraphs which might be of value to the enemy.

You had no precedent to go on to suppose that this paragraph would be passed without protest?—There have been instances in other papers in which technical breaches have

been committed and no prosecution has been ordered, presumably because they were not of sufficient importance to warrant prosecution.

In your own experience in your own paper you have no precedent?—No.

Closing his case Mr. Locker said he did not think he need go over the ground again. He would submit first of all, particularly in view of Colonel Mayhew's evidence that the information published was not in his opinion likely to prejudice the safety of the Colony or of the Empire, that defendant had committed no offence under these regulations because if the Governor had no power to make regulations calculated to affect the safety of the Colony and if the defendant's offence, or act rather, did not affect the safety of the Colony the Governor had no power to make regulations in respect to it. He thought his Worship had got the point. And in view of the fact that this information must have been well known to everybody connected with the water front both here and in Shanghai before it was published at all, and in view of the fact that it was published in Shanghai in these two papers, one of which had the widest possible circulation everywhere, including this Colony, and that it was published in "Shipping and Engineering" whose circulation was apt to creep into the corners where the "North China Daily News" did not go because it travelled on ships wherever there was an officer a subscriber—in view of these things even if defendant had committed a technical offence, it would be of the purest technicality and nothing but the most nominal conviction should be recorded: From the point of view of common sense Mr. Hicks was justified, although he had no express lawful authority, in thinking, in view of all the circumstances, that there was no reason why he should not publish it. "Shipping and Engineering" was published on April 28th, and must have been in the Colony for at least a week before the defendant published the news. The fact of the publication of the arrival of the ships in the Shanghai papers must have been known to the Naval authorities, who had their intelligence nets spread all over the place, and the fact that no intimation was given to the local papers that in spite of the universal Far Eastern publication it should not be published here, from the point of view of common sense justified Mr. Hicks in thinking that he might safely publish it; and he thought his Worship would come to the conclusion, whatever view he might take otherwise of the point he had submitted, that the publication was really a most trivial affair as regards the interests and safety of the Colony or the Empire and only called for a mere nominal conviction.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

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Demand, India	Nom.
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co & New York	150 1/4
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T/T France	434 1/2
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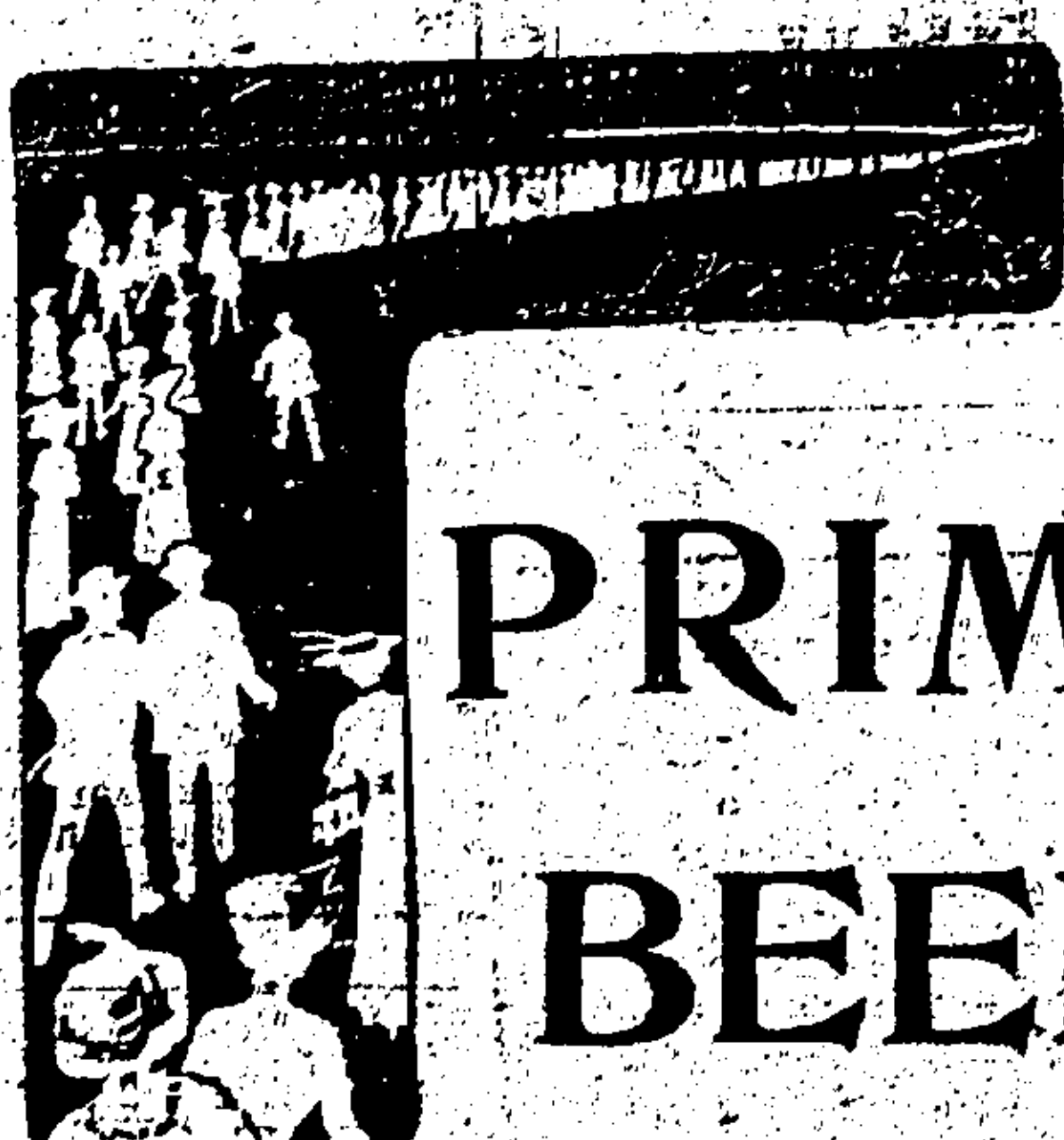
4 m/s. L/C	3/2 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/2 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/2 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/2 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	77 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	449 1/4
6 m/s. France	454 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	76 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	152 1/4
Demand, Singapore	136 1/4
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	TO	FROM
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.
10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.
11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.
11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.
12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.
12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.
1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.
1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.
2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.
2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.
3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.
3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.
4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.
4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.
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5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.
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7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
7.40 P.M.	7.40 P.M.	7.40 P.M.	7.40 P.M.
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8.10 P.M.	8.10 P.M.	8.10 P.M.	8.10 P.M.
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8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
8.40 P.M.	8.40 P.M.	8.40 P.M.	8.40 P.M.
8.50 P.M.	8.50 P.M.	8.50 P.M.	8.50 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
9.10 P.M.	9.10 P.M.	9.10 P.M.	9.10 P.M.
9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
9.40 P.M.	9.40 P.M.	9.40 P.M.	9.40 P.M.
9.50 P.M.	9.50 P.M.	9.50 P.M.	9.50 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.

NIGHT CARS.

10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. 10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.

11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.

every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS.

10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

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1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 1.00

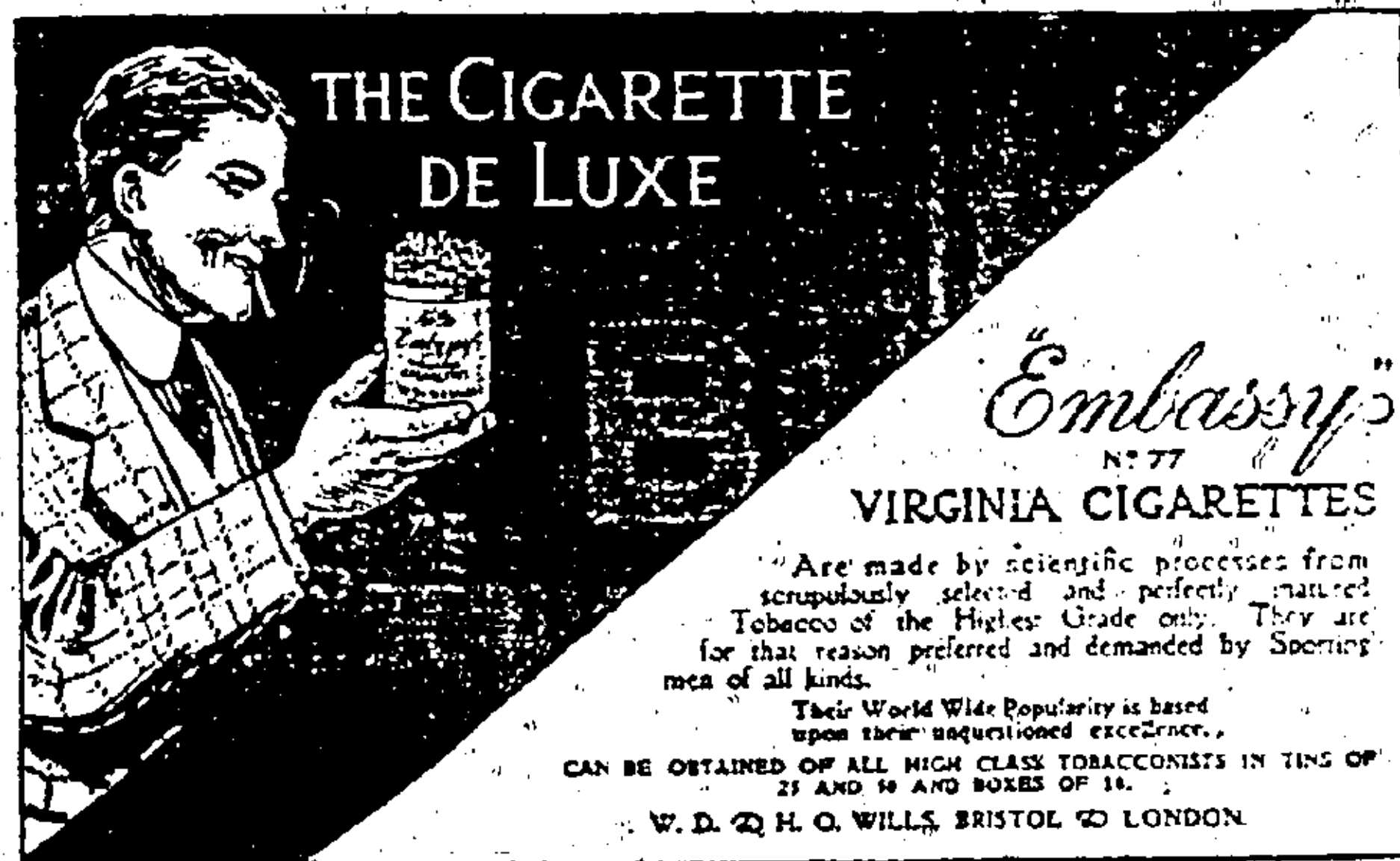
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HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77

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DEVELOPMENT OF LAND IN KOREA.

Irrigation Work Near Chemulpo.

Permission has been given to the application filed with the Government-General by Mr. T. Yamamoto, millionaire of Tokyo, to start a big irrigation work in Popyong District, Kyongkido. The object of the plan, says the Seoul Press, is to convert dry land covering 8,000 cho into paddy fields. The water needed for irrigation will be drawn from

the Han River by means of steam-engines. A breakwater will be constructed along the coast and land impregnated with salt will be purified by water drawn from the river. The work will be undertaken by Mr. Y. Yamamoto, an experienced civil engineer, who successfully completed a similar work in North P'yong Province. Similar work on the same land was under contemplation by the Oriental Development Company, but it has now given up the plan in favour of Mr. Yamamoto.

As reported at the time, the Oriental Development Company

undertook the conversion of a vast tract of land in Tai-chong District, North P'yongkido, into fertile paddy fields some time ago, and successfully carried out the work last year. It is now reported that of the total area of 2,000 cho to be so converted, 600 cho is sandy land and will not make good paddy fields easily, so that 1,400 cho will be put under irrigation for the time being. Last year 600 cho was converted and 300 cho will be converted this year. The company is, by the way, encouraging among Korean tenant farmers an improved method of rice cultivation,

POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Keelung (Japanese Saghalien).

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Amoy—8th June, 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—8th May, 2 p.m.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin—8th June, 5 p.m.
Ho-how and Haiphong—8th June, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—8th June, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 9th June.

Straits and Bangkok—9th June, 9 a.m.
Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—9th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 10th June.

Swatow—10th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via San Francisco—10th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 11th June.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via San Francisco—11th June, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letter 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m.

Tientsin—14th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—11th June, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via San Francisco—11th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letter 12.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th June.

Shanghai and North China—13th June, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th June.

Philippine Islands—14th June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th June.

Tientsin—15th June, 11 a.m.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



W. & A. SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 126.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed, as from 1st June, 1918, Messrs. PATELL & CO., our Sole Agents in Canton and the West River Districts for the sale of our Ice.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND GOLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 7d. 12h. 18m.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it is probably highest over S. Japan. The southern depression remains.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total since January 1st 16.35 inches against an average of 26.88 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. & S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; moderate; cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 7, a.m.

between H.K. and Lamooks... at No. 1.		South coast of China be...		The same		between H.K. and Hainan... at No. 1.	
China Coast Meteorological Register.							
June 7, a.m.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Direction, Force.	Weather.	
Vietcock	6a	29.85	56		ese	4	o
Hankow	6a						
Haidai...	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagima	"						
Oshima	"						
Yokohama	"						
Shanghai	"						
Bohai Sea	"						
Whangpoo	6a	29.91	60	93	n	4	b
Hankow	"						
Haidai...	"						
Kiangsu	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.98	61	96	ese	1	o
Guthrie	"	29.95	64	95	se	2	o
Shanghai	"	29.95	65	94	nw	2	c
Amoy	"						
Swatow	"						
Yokohama	"	29.81	73	96	e	4	o
Taiwan	"	29.78	73			0	b
Taiwan	"	29.76	75		n	2	b
Kochi	"	29.75	79		nw	2	b
Shanghai	"	29.76	75			4	b
Canton	"	29.73	75	90	e	2	b
Shanghai	"	29.73	74	95	e	4	o
Gap Rock	"	29.71				5	c
Macao	"	29.69	75	92	e	4	o
Wuchow	9a						
Hankow	"						
Haidai...	"						
Shanghai	"	29.66	73	98	ene	4	o
Touraine	"	29.66				0	o
C. St. J.	"	29.67				0	o
Amoy	6	29.73	79	84	se	2	b
Amoy	"	29.68	75	94	se	1	o
Macina	"	29.72	75	91	ene	1	o
Lampy	"	29.72	77	95	se	1	o
Lampy	"	29.76	75	92		0	b
Haidai...	"						
Shanghai	"						
Guam	4.20						
Lampy	6	29.73	76	95	sw	2	b